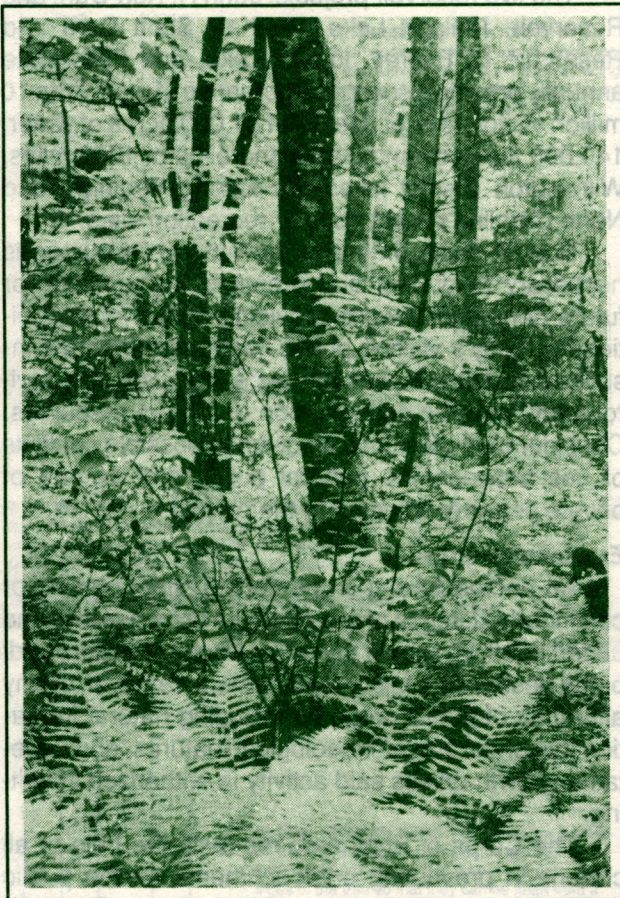
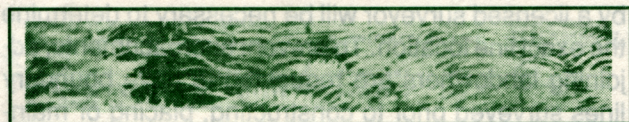




Along The Same Lines...



Boundary Line Markings and Proper Uses of Public Land at Wilmington District Lakes



Introduction

Wilmington District encompasses most of the State of North Carolina and much of south central Virginia. Included are five reservoir projects, three locks and dams, and numerous navigation channel projects.

The five reservoir projects, John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir, Philpott Lake, W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir, B. Everett Jordan Lake, and Falls Lake annually provide a source of recreation of more than 10 million visitor days of use. With 81,000 acres of water, 140,000 acres of land, and a shoreline of 1300 miles, Wilmington District lakes are among Virginia's and North Carolina's most popular recreation sites.

Sound management of the natural resources is necessary to protect and preserve the projects for future generations while providing quality opportunities for today's visiting public. Management must insure a balance between the recreation user, the environment, and the conservation of project resources. Consideration must also be given to possible conflicts of use between the general public and owners of private property adjacent to the project.

Encroachments

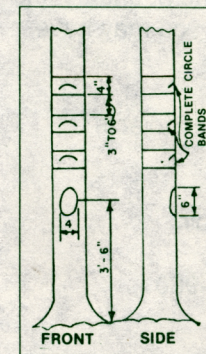
An encroachment is the construction, placing or continued existence of any structure or item of any kind under, upon, in, or over the project lands or waters and/or the destruction, injury, defacement, removal, or any alteration of public property, including natural formation, historical and archaeological features, and vegetative growth unless said activity is authorized in writing.

The Corps of Engineers requests the help of all citizens in preventing encroachments on the public land around each Wilmington District Lake. To assist in identifying the public property around each lake, an extensive boundary line maintenance program exists which includes the brushing out and painting of the boundary line about every 5 years.

Boundary Line Witness Marking

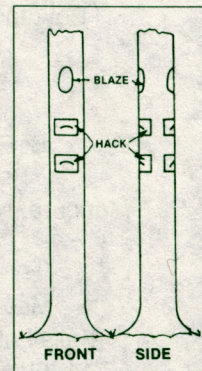
"Painting of the line" actually means painting witness trees **near** the boundary line. Where trees are not available, a similarly marked T-post is used. A survey by a licensed surveyor will be necessary to determine the exact line location. To prevent encroachments, adjoining landowners are requested to have boundary lines surveyed prior to constructing, placing or maintaining private structures on property adjacent to the government boundary line.

At Wilmington District lakes, orange paint is used to paint witness trees along the 1600 miles of boundary. Drawings I through III illustrate the different types of markings and describe their meanings.



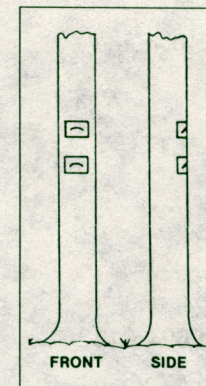
I. WITNESS TREE FOR CORNER:
Three bands are painted completely around the tree with hack marks in the band facing the corner. A blaze is located approximately waist high on the tree facing the corner.

I. WITNESS TREE FOR CORNER



II. IN-LINE TREE

II. IN LINE TREE: Two bands each are painted on opposite sides of the tree in the direction of the line, with a hack cut in each band. The bands do not completely encircle the tree. A blaze is made above the two bands and faces in the direction of the line. These markings indicate that the boundary line passes through the tree.



III. LINE WITNESS TREE

III. LINE WITNESS TREE: Two bands are painted on the tree with hacks facing in the direction of the line. The bands are painted far enough around the sides of the tree so that they can be seen from a distance when walking the line. Normally, these trees will be on Government Property.

